The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,045.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY 12	Leave Colombo	21
„ Carwar 14	„ Galle	22
„ Mangalore 15	„ Negombo	25
„ Cannanore 16	„ Pondicherry	26
„ Telicherry 16	„ Madras	28
„ Calicut 16	Coconada	30
„ Beypore 17	„ Viragapatam	Oct. 1
„ Cochin 18	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Alleppy 19	„ Coppanghur	2
„ Tuticorin 20	„ False Point	3
	Arrive CALCUTTA	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY 16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
„ Kurrachee 20	„ Fao	6
„ Guadur 21	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat 23	„ Lingah	10
„ Bunder Abbas 25	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Linga 27	„ Muscat	13
„ Bushire 29	„ Guadur	15
Oct.		
„ Fao 1	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH 3	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Steamers from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th september 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	1 0	2 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. baggage. For Baggage in excess 24 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 0
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a charming trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passenger accommodation on these Steamers, and the Company's fleet Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have on board an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess of the same weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £5 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about the 8th September)

THE First-class Iron Ship WHITTINGTON, Captain Purdy, has superior accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 12th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons, and 350 H.P.), Captain W. C. Argoon, will be despatched with Mails for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be taken for the Straits or China.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. TRAVANCORE (1,950 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 11th Sept., at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co.'s splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,800 tons, will be DESPATCHED about 10TH PROXIMO. She has excellent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess.

The rates of Passage are as follows :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
„ to Liverpool	50
2nd Class	30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is sister-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

15th August 1871.

N.B.—Forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers will leave of the family

GENOA on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
	of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1ST OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, colored and white piece-goods, twist, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few cases of superior pale dry sherry by E J Brande & Co., 15 to 20 dozen.

Bombay, 6th September 1871. MENESSE & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 20.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN—MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS to Watches, Clocks, *Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c.*, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN—MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE *Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"* Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"TIMES OF INDIA."

THE Undersigned begs to give NOTICE, that he is NO LONGER prepared to TAKE CHARGE of the ENGLISH ACCOUNTS for COLLECTION.

G. STREET,
30, Cornhill, London, E.C.,
London Agent for the "Bombay Gazette."

11th August 1871.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

BOX WOOD

IN BLOCKS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK

AND

PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE IN BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against the French Ship WINSLOW must be rendered at the above Office in triplicate on or before SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, or they shall not be recognized.

By Order,
E. A. LISSIGNOL.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

BANDORA FEAST.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, SPECIAL and ORDINARY TRAINS will LEAVE the Marine Lines Station at 6-15, 7, 7-30, 8-15, 10-25 A.M., and 5-5½, 6-10, and 9 P.M. for Bandora and Intermediate Stations ; and Bandora at 3, 7-15, 8-45, 9-25, 9-50 A.M., and 2-30, 6-15, 8-15 and 10-15 P.M. for Marine Lines and Intermediate Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 2nd September 1871.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, SHOLAPORE, POONA, PAUNCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE. If desired, a portion of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as ten annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

FIREWOOD FROM SIND.—The Undersigned is PREPARED TO SELL up to 100,000 maunds of BABOOL FUEL FROM THE SIND FOREST, situated on and near the banks of the Indus, below Kotree. Delivery either at the Forests or at Ketty Bunder, situated at the mouth of the Indus. Early applications are invited. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. SCHLICH,
Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

ROS ALPINUS.

The Prickly Heat season being close at hand, we recommend all to lay in a supply of this old established Remedy.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

(SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.)

Strongly recommended as a Tonic for Children and Delicate Persons.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

By D. S. K. & Co.,

Is constantly resorted to, and with great success in Epidemics.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8. Per dozen, Rs. 15.

FEVER MIXTURE,

By D. S. K. & Co.,

Is an invaluable remedy in Intermittent Fever, if taken between the paroxysms.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

GARGLE

OF

PORT WINE AND CAYENNE.

For relaxed Sore Throat, &c.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

GOA POWDER.

A bottle of this, or its Solution, should be in every Medicine Chest, Herpes being a complaint from which few enjoy an immunity.

The monthly sales of Goa Powder are numbered by thousands.

Per Bottle, 12 as.

The Solution—Per Bottle, Re. 1

D. S. KEMP & Co.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD on the 14th day of September, at 3 P.M., in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts to 30th June 1871.
2. To elect a Director in room of Mr. H. Maxwell, who retires by rotation.
3. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 7TH SEPTEMBER till DATE OF MEETING, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN CLERK.—Apply, stating experience and salary required, to Y. Z., Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are INVITED for the purpose of WATCHING the INTERESTS of the RATEPAYERS in Bombay, and to TAKE such PROCEEDINGS in their BEHALF as may be deemed advisable. The Undersigned have consented to have an Account opened in their names at the *New Bank of Bombay (Limited) for the purpose.*

All payments will be acknowledged in the public Papers.

N. M. WADIA.
SAMPOORAN UTAMJEE.
MOOLJEE THACKERSEY.
PANDOORANG BALLIBHADRA.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

SEWING MACHINES.

JUST LANDED,

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Each Machine is accompanied with the following Appurtenances, which are included in the Price :—

1 Hemmer		1 Thread Hook	
4 Bobbins		1 Needle Wrench	
12 Needles		1 Oil Can	
1 Trimmer		Oiler	
1 Braider		1 Emery Wheel	
1 Large Gauge	For Tucking, Pleating and Quilting.	1 Screw Driver	
1 Small „		1 Large Wrench	
		1 Extra Plate Slide with large Needle hole for Coarse Work.	
1 Crystal for Timmer			
4 Extra Crystals for various Stitches			

Half Case, unpolished, Rs. 135, Nett Cash. Wheeler and Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machines commend themselves as being the most simple and reliable instruments for Domestic use. They are strong and capable of doing a greater range of work and in a more perfect manner than any other Sewing Machines. The present Sewing Mach nes are fitted with a Dasse Protron placed in front of the Wheel.

A Book giving full directions and useful suggestions for working the Machine is supplied with each.

J. NEUBERG.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
163 STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE),
LONDON.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.
Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1113 of 1865.

DAMODHUR RAGHOBA, WITTOBA RAGHOBA, and BALCRISTNA RAGHOBA.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOROBA RAGHOBA, MANOCKJEE SORABJEE BHUGUT, and BAPOO JUGGONNATH BHUNDARKE.....Defendants.

Pursuant to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventh day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be sold in sixteen (16) Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of SEPTEMBER 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day :—

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty six square yards and thirty-nine hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom-House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots 2 and 9, hereinafter described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by an east passage, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Hurrichund Damoodjee but are now occupied by the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-two square yards and twenty-two hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with a small dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots 1 and 9, hereinafter described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by an east passage, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Hurrichund Damoodjee but are now occupied by the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards and 71-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 4, 2, 6, and 7, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Rustomjee Bharoocha, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs 2-8 per annum.

Lot No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards and 20-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5, 3, and 6, described in these advertisement of sale, and on the west by a public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Mrs. Paul, as Fazendaree tenant at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 2-4 per annum.

Lot No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards and 63-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and bounded on the north by the property of Rustomjee Byramjee Salsowalla, on the south by the other property belonging to the family of the late Damoodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 4 and 6, described in these advertisements of sale, on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Pestonjee Cowarjee Doctor, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 5 per annum.

Lot No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards and 75-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5, 3, and 6, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Pestonjee Cowarjee Doctor, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 5 per annum.

Lot No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards and 88/100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots 6, 8, 2, and 3, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said piece of ground has for some years past been, and now is, in the possession of the plaintiffs and of the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards and thirty-eight hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with a bungalow standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 B, bounded on the north, south and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots 7 and 2, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, in the occupation of the defendant Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree.

Lot No. 9.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-three square yards and eight-three hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 A, respectively, bounded on the north and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots 8 and 1, described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by a cart passage, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, occupied by Eduljee and Wittoo Tannoor.

Lot No. 10.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Bal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Spinning shares at higher rates. Land shares quiet. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
40,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	626
17,500	500	*100	6 p.ct.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
15,270	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	125	all	nil	National Bank of India	90 nl.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 73	Colaba Land Co	1,570
5,000	150	all		Ferre Land & Pier Co. Ld	148
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	940
4,000	4,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	410

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£21	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19.5.4	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	630
150	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,500
200	2,000	12	250 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,240
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	560
500	1,875	all	40	*Colaba Press Co.	6,250
250	3,000	all	200 ps.	East India Press Co	3,200 x-d
150	2,500	all	100 0	*Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	955 x-d
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,110
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	620
150	2,500	all	200 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	1,00	255 *	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500			Zarwar Company	250

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
600	1,200	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
500	2,000	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,645
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
200	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,100
1900	150	150	...	Bronch Mills	310
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 ps.	Great Eastern	2,325
2,000	1,000	all	140 ps.	Manockji Petit's	1,120
800	1,000	all	Nil.	Mozarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	150*	Oriental	2,700
600	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,550 nl.

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicyaa Patent Slip Co.	95

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	93	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	14
95	19	..	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	..	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.
			32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sigit.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-11
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-12
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 111
Gold Leaf	,, 15-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 17-2
Australian Gold	,, 17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	103½
Four per cent.	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Rente Rate	113
Do. Annuity Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	94½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Bonnor, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Ducat, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Thorne, Ensign, Madras 60th Rifles, on private affairs, from Bellary.
Semple, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Yate, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Morris, Major, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, on private affairs, to England.
LeMottee, Captain, 56th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Taorne, Ensign, Madras 60th Rifles, on private affairs, to England.
Thorne, Ensign, Madras 60th Rifles, on private affairs, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 285 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Sept. 2.
	Blencathra	Doran	Mauritius, Aug. 12,
	Copenhagen	Cowie	London, June 1.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden & Suez.

The ship Dalveland, Graves, to Boston, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Glenduror, 30 cases claret, Payne & Co.
City of Poochow, 30 casks white paint, R Aegus & Co; 16 hhds earthenware, H M Ramjee.
Welkynin, 355½ barrels gunpowder, Blackwell & Co; 85 casks beer, J Ruttonjee Sons; 2 cases tobacco and 275 casks pale ale, B M Panthakey.
Calirhoe, 100 casks ale, E P Bottlewala.
Annie Fletcher, 6 casks paint of sorts, N Tyebally & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 100 cases brandy, H B Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 160 bales cotton, S Bhoodurmull.
Pericles, 374 bundles mowra seed, D Merwanjee & Co; 60 bags old iron, Bell Brandenburg & Co; 8 cwts horns, M Jewan.
Walamo (s), 8 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co; 115 bales cotton, V Tokersee; 3 bundles carpets, Thacker, Vining & Co; 5,800 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee; 75 bales cotton, G Khuttow & Co; 95 bales cotton, T Tackurchund; 180 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 11 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 64 bales cotton, M Mooljee.
Surat (s), 31 bales wool and 12 bales cotton, B Girdhur; 25 bales wool, L Dewsee; 50 bales cotton, C Joogulbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Visboocandas; 43 bales cotton, S Ludha; 50 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co; 101 bales wool, N Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 6 cases gum and 2 cases bees wax, D Merwanjee & Co; 107 bundles hides, S S Mahomed; 10 cases ramputree, M Begraj.
Surat, (s), 19 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packe
United Kingdom	Sept. 13	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 9	...	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 16	...	11 A.M.	...	
Cutna	,, 13	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 27	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Oct. 7	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORTESCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOARES—September 4th, at Lower Colaba, the wife of Mr. Julius V. Soares, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAWES—August 31st, at Lucknow, the wife of Major W. H. Hawes, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.
McCALLUM—August 29th, at Jullunder, the wife of Captain Kellie McCallum, 92nd Highlanders, of a son.
SALMOND—August 30th, at 7 Cubbon Road, the wife of Captain F. M. Salmond, 21st Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CARTER—HOWARD—August 26th, at St. John's Church, Nynee Tal, Harry Molyneux Carter, Esq., H. M.'s 62nd Regiment, to Emily Frances, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Eardley Howard, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

DONNELLAND—August 22nd, at Shemogah, Jane, widow of Thomas Donnelland, late of H. M. 41st Foot (Welch O. P.) aged 57 years, deeply regretted by the few left to mourn her loss.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All COMMUNICATIONS respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

THE simple proposition we ventured to advance a week ago, that a Government which has a full treasury is likely to raise a loan on more favourable terms than a Government whose treasury is empty, has roused the ire of a Calcutta contemporary, who considers it a heinous offence on the part of the Government of India to allow nineteen millions of money belonging to the much-enduring taxpayers to remain uninvested. The *Daily Examiner* speaks of our suggestion as "semi-official," but we have received neither official nor semi-official information on the subject. We only conjectured—and the conjecture still seems to us a reasonable one—that, finding the Cash Balances, from whatever cause, accumulating faster than he had anticipated, the Finance Minister has prudently delayed reducing them until he can arrange the terms for the replacement of the expiring loan of sixteen millions of Five per cent. paper. Of course the capitalists who are asked to lend money to the State will look rather to the worth of the security offered than to the temporary amount of the Cash Balances, but it is nevertheless a point in Sir Richard Temple's favour that he is able to begin the negotiation at a time when he has abundance of ready money at command; for the borrower's difficulty is always the usurer's opportunity. The *Examiner* also quarrels with us for having quoted the example of what Mr. Seccombe has been able to do in London, in placing loans at par, without censuring the underhand proceedings of the India Office, as described by the Financial Secretary. Our contemporary is scandalized at the existence of a system of financing which, he says, a corrupt Secretary could take advantage of to make the fortune of his friends—as if a corrupt Secretary could not do this under that system of inviting open tenders which really places the State at the mercy of a combination of bankers. No one familiar with the operations of the money market will believe that, "when Government paper has been privately placed at par, something more would have been obtainable for the same paper, had it been proffered, in the same quantity, to the competition of the whole market," for the advantage Mr. Seccombe has is that he can watch the times and seasons for disposing of the paper at favourable rates, instead of being compelled to give notice of his intention long beforehand, and to accept at the fixed date any price the capitalists chose to offer him.

Besides, we were not discussing the question whether or not Mr. Seccombe's proceedings were justifiable, or recommending that the plan adopted by the India Office should be "imported into this country." We only referred to the evidence of the Finance Secretary to show how high the credit of the Indian Government now stands in the estimation of the home public, as well as of the people of India, and how unwise therefore it would be for Sir R. Temple to borrow 16 millions at 4½ per cent. to replace the Fives, when there is no doubt that he could easily raise the capital he needs in Fours at a price very little below par. On this main question we are glad to see that the *Examiner* has no difference of opinion with us. Other influential journals, the *Indian Economist*, the *Englishman*, and the *Pioneer*, all agree with us in urging upon Government that it is a duty the State owes the taxpayers not, out of any false generosity to the present holders of Fives, to burden the people with the payment of a single rupee of interest beyond what is rendered imperatively necessary by the circumstances of the money market. Such is the abundance of money in India at the present moment that men with capital to invest find a difficulty in getting banks to take it on a year's deposit at 5 per cent. interest; and the prices of all kinds of Government securities justify the belief that a Four per cent. loan, even at 98, would be eagerly taken up by the public. The writer of a letter to the *Englishman* talks of "leaving the matter to the generous "policy of Lord Mayo," and is "of opinion that "Government will be generous to the holders of "the loan of '56-57, and will do justice to thou-"sands of loyal subjects, poor people, and chari-"table institutions, who have investments in this "loan by converting it into four and a-half per "cents. for fifteen years." Our contemporary may well remark on this letter that he cannot understand on what grounds the correspondent "expects the Government should not take advantage of a cheap money market to convert "their loan, except that of sacrificing the interest "of the community at large to those of the "holders of the paper to be converted." The question is one of justice, not of generosity. There are poor people and loyal subjects, we suppose, among the great body of taxpayers who hold no five per cent. paper; and it would be a shameful thing to make the battle of life harder to them in order to put money into the purses of creditors of the State who have already received their full pound of flesh, and who ought to esteem themselves especially fortunate that they have been allowed to go on getting five per cent. interest for their money all this time while other equally deserving persons have been but too glad to get four per cent.

IT seems to us that the artillery branch of our military force is not thoroughly understood, even by those whose previous acquaintance with different arms would have warranted such a conjecture. We have published, and carefully read, the scheme for "prize shooting" so generously offered by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, and have waited in anticipation of some notice being taken of the most unsatisfactory position allotted to both branches of our artillery service in the proposed competition. "Silence gives consent," and, since our contemporaries seem determined to avoid any notice of the matter, before it is too late we would ask for a reconsideration of the terms of this official document as far as the interests of our gunners and drivers are concerned. To classify men, whose sole education and training is devoted to the knowledge and management of guns of position, with infantry whose daily drill is specially adapted to the acquirements of skill in the use of "small arms," seems to us at once a grand error. It is quite unfair to suppose that a garrison gunner has the slightest chance with an infantry soldier in such competition as that ordained in the Commander-in-Chief's order. Would Lord Napier ask for returns as to the present "small arm" armament of garrison brigades of artillery in this country?

The very weapons with which the contest is to be carried on will be found in the majority of cases to be quite different in quality or power. A battery of artillery possesses none of the advantages in instruction or weapon—that would give it any chance with a selected number of infantry soldiers. There are no musketry instructors in artillery, there is no course, long and complete, may we say unique, to render a soldier familiar with his weapon as in every infantry corps. The annual practice with carbines is, simply, as at present carried out, a pastime, calculated to afford the very minimum amount of knowledge, and pursued under every difficulty of ignorance and parsimony. The very expenditure of powder allowed is reduced as much as possible, and the year's teaching in the use of the weapon resolves itself into firing off a few rounds per man as rapidly as possible. Perhaps we should be right in stating that an average of fifteen to twenty days is the year's allowance of time to carbine practice per battery. The infantry soldier, on the other hand, is granted every opportunity, and very rightly so, to perfect himself in the use of the weapon with which he is armed. We hold that an artillery soldier is not an infantry one, unless under very peculiar and distressing circumstances, and it is surely therefore unfair to expect him to compete with those whose daily duty is to him but an occasional necessity. It is a significant fact that, with the exception of Lord Strathnairn, no special attention has been publicly paid to the advancement of artillerymen in their own and peculiar calling by our Commanders-in-Chief, and the very general order under observation leads us to fear that even now the scientific branch is to be further ignored, or at any rate so classed that no good results can be anticipated by trials of skill.

An artilleryman deals with guns, and with them he should be undoubtedly associated. We noticed the subject generally in March last in these columns when reviewing the scheme proposed by Captain T. B. Strange for the selection of marksmen, and the award of prizes in the Royal regiment of artillery itself, and we now again broach the matter, because we find local as well as home influences seem to fail in adopting and carrying out such important suggestions. Captain Strange even goes further, and suggests that gunners and drivers in artillery should be separated for competition, and prizes awarded for their distinct duties if proficient therein. All we now ask is a reconsideration of the order classing artillerymen with their comrades of the Line in small-arm shooting for rewards. Lord Strathnairn did without doubt produce emulation and efficiency in all ranks by his adopted scheme of rewards. All we fear is an opposite result from these annual Christmas meetings as far as the Royal Artillery are concerned.

And, now that we are on this subject, we would further place on record our dissension with reference to the time selected for these series of competitions. Correspondents have already pointed out how seriously the arrangements threaten to interfere with the programme of the N. I. R. A., but that may be thought of less importance as it is a private association. But is it the most appropriate time for the soldier himself? Are these prizes offered as moral checks on the conduct and habits of the soldier? If so, we can say no more. It does, however, seem to us that a much more satisfactory result might be anticipated, and a fairer estimate of the shooting capabilities of our army be obtained, if such competitions were not associated with Christmas and New Year merry-makings. Of one thing, however, we are certain, that our artillery is all-important and essential to our position as a military nation, that all our weapons are daily becoming more precise, and we may add more distinctive, and that each requires a special course of training and practice to manage effectively. It is but a small boon to solicit a recognition of the more important weapon, and the publication of a series of rewards to those who are proficient in the weapon with which they are constantly and intimately associated.

WE must really ask our correspondents to refrain from trying to make jokes in future. Here is our respected contemporary the *Pioneer* actually quoting as a bit of serious news the following "chaff" from a letter which we published the other day in ridicule of some rubbish in the *Times of India*:—"A European," says the *Pioneer*, "was found on Friday last wandering about, with a dejected countenance and no clothes on, on the Bombay Esplanade. He was taken to Colaba, and there recognized as an escaped lunatic." Our contemporary will, we hope, forgive us; but the letter from which he quotes this affecting story was only a piece of Scotch "wut."

WITH reference to G. O. No. 557, dated 22nd August last, Lieutenant-Colonel Chitty resumed charge of the office of Military Accountant on the 30th idem.

RUTTUN SINGH, the leader of the Raikote butcher-murderers, has been captured at last. He was tracked through Puttialla to the Bikaneer estate, and run into at Oodesur.

A MESSORE correspondent says—"We are all put under water;" and another from Berhampore—"It wants only a few more inches for the river to get over the *band* and swamp us."

THE pillars on the east side of the General Post Office, Calcutta, are about to be pulled down. It is stated that the firm of Mackintosh, Burn and Co. have been commissioned to examine the whole building and to report upon its condition.

IT is said that the Governor of Madras, the Commander-in-Chief, and the members of Council, with their respective staffs and office establishments, will leave Ootacamund for Bangalore on or about the 25th instant, and, after three Councils held at that station, proceed to Madras.

THE *Pioneer* states positively that Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, has been appointed to succeed Sir Colley Scotland as Chief Justice of Madras. Mr. Robert Stuart, Q. C., Chancery Barrister, and also of the Scottish Bar, succeeds Sir Walter Morgan at Allahabad.

AN executive engineer at Rawul Pindee, Mr. Flynn, has been sent to an asylum in Calcutta as "a violent lunatic." His wife, who is not included in the accusation, declares that his only offence consists in his having reported the dangerous state of certain bridges in his district, and having expressed an opinion regarding useless expenditure by the Department of Public Works. What a pity, remarks a contemporary, the whole department is not as mad as Mr. Flynn!

THE field work of the survey for the State Railway from Bangalore to Mysore is now completed, and it is expected that the plans and estimates will be ready for transmission to the Government of India in a few weeks. Work, it is reported, cannot be commenced until the sanction of the Secretary of State is received to the project, and there will therefore in all probability be some delay before operations actually begin. The survey staff is now being broken up.

THE *Pioneer* reports the sudden death, from disease of the heart, of Captain Donald McDonald, of the 79th Highlanders, stationed at Kamptee, on the 28th ultimo. The deceased, who was only 34 years of age, was the second son of the late General Sir John McDonald, K.C.B., of the family of the McDonalds of Dalchosnie and Dun Alastair, in Perthshire, and joined the Cameron Highlanders seventeen years ago, serving with them through the Crimean War and the Mutiny. For some months past his health had been failing, and on Monday last, while at gun drill, he fell down beside his gun and expired almost immediately.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 4TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active. Surats were firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Bombay mail of the 8th August was delivered in London to-day.

AN AMENDMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to propose an amendment to a resolution passed by you in to-day's paper. It stands thus—

"FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Sunday a portion of a house in Camateepora Street fell down, but fortunately nobody was hurt."

I propose to amend by leaving out the words, "but fortunately nobody was hurt," and inserting the words, "but unfortunately nobody was hurt, the owner of the house not being on the premises at the time."

M. P.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My quotation from the Police Memorial should have been "Rs. 18,016" has been saved, &c., instead of "Rs. 1,806," as it appeared in my letter in your issue to-day.—Yours, &c.,

5th September. X. Y.

"A HIGH CHURCH MARRIAGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is so much to please and delight one in the gushing account published in the *Times of India* of to-day, of a wedding which was celebrated in Sonapore Church last Saturday, that I trust you will allow me to express my admiration of the manner in which a "High" Church service is carried on in that very "low" and unsavoury quarter of the town, Sonapore. One almost feels carried away by the loud trumpeting and tom-toming accompanying the announcement of the way in which they do things in "Holy Trinity" Church, Sonapore; but the effect of the story is not wholly overwhelming, because it is very refreshing to the mind to learn that the faithful of Sonapore are so liberal, not to say profuse, with their offerings as to permit of such magnificent displays of white silk, red velvet, and golden lilies—not to mention the minister's lovely new "togs," gold fringed and embroidered. Oh! how nice, how pretty, how truly delightful the spectacle must have been! Oh, how I do wish I had been there, especially when I learn that the "Sanctuary" was so beautifully got up, and that this dear little church has an "altar" in place of an every-day "Lord's Table." Oh my! they *do* know how to do things in Bombay after all, and I am sure that with all this scenic effect the offertory bag (of white silk) was well lined. And oh! how comforting it is to feel, that, being able to afford such superior millinery, the funds of Holy Trinity must be plentiful enough to supply alms for all the wants of Sonapore's needy poor.—Yours, dear Mr. Editor,

ANGELICA.

P.S.—Next time the seats are "reserved," *do* obtain a ticket for me.

St. Bee i'the Bonnet, 5th September.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary, in his issue of yesterday, has a small paragraph, trying to lead the public, and the shipping interest in particular, to be concerned that the appointment of Master Attendant has not yet been filled up, thus reflecting upon the very efficient representative performing the duties.

Your contemporary, in his concern, has doubtless a most efficient man, according to his light, for the appointment; but if he is only putting out a feeler in bringing the matter before the public, he may rest assured that the duties of Master Attendant are being efficiently performed, and that the dissatisfaction among the pilots, of which he complains, must be caused by his keeping a tight, and not relaxed, rein upon them: the latter was unfortunately the case in the easy-going times of the late Master Attendant.

5th September. DANE.

ENTIRE DESTRUCTION OF THE SIR GEORGE GREY BY FIRE.

BY telegrams received from Colombo yesterday, we learn that the barque Sir George Grey, 370 tons, Captain King, nearly loaded with coffee, &c., for London, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday last.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 4th September, 3-45 P.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled

GALLE, 5th September, 7-10 A.M.—Mail steamer Deccan from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 5th Sept., 10-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 8 cents.

CANWAR, 5th Sept., 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 76, barometer 29-94.

MANGALORE, 5th Sept., 12 NOON—Weather fair, thermometer 81, rainfall 38 cents.

CANNANORE, 5th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-east, thermometer 75·5, barometer 30·000.

TUTICORIN, 5th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east-south-east, thermometer 80, barometer 29·745.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 4th Sept., 7-11 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—5TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Red Sea, 4th September, 9-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 7 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 4th September, 7-16 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 10 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th September, 9 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M of the 4th to 9 P.M. of the 5th September is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 20	0 0
,, Jacobabad	24 15	2 13
,, Madras	0 25	0 1

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VS. POONA.

PLAY in this match was resumed on Saturday morning, the weather looking anything but inviting, and the ground very dead from the previous night's rain, causing sawdust to be in constant requisition. After about an hour's play, during which both the not-outs of the previous day continued scoring, rain came down heavily, causing a general rush to the pavilion, when to pass the time five of the Poona challenged five of the Bombay team to a game of "Frog," in which they, Poona, were ignominiously defeated. After tiffin, the ground being still too wet for play, the edifying game of "Pitch and Toss" was resorted to, in which one hirsute champion of Bombay distinguished himself greatly, clearing out the community. In spite of the threatening appearance of the sky and the very wet condition of the ground it was decided to try further play by changing the wickets to higher and drier ground. This was done, and the Poona innings was finished after a fashion, runs coming apace owing to the greasy condition of the ball. The field generally was in a sorry plight, and long leg at one side was standing literally over his shoes in water. The innings closed at about 4-30 for 159, of which Captain Coddington contributed 58 by steady play and hard hitting. Further play was impossible owing to the North and South match commencing on Monday, and the match consequently was left drawn.

The following is the score:—

BOMBAY.

Captain Waudby	c Hardtman, b Edwardes	0
Mr. C. A. W. Cameron	c Anderson, b Adams	27
Captain Thornhill	c Edwardes, b Adams	19
Mr. C. H. Byrne	b Trueman	0
Mr. T. H. Moore	Not out	6
Mr. W. A. Baker	b Edwardes	9
Mr. H. A. Ackworth	st Malcolmson, b Adams	8
Mr. E. Johneon	c Ford, b Trueman	4
Mr. W. M. Tennent	1 b w, b Trueman	4
Mr. H. Towers	1 b w, b Trueman	6
Mr. J. Hart	b Trueman	0
	Byes	5
	Leg Byes	3
	Wides	9
	Total	95

POONA.

Mr. J. W. Anderson	c Waudby, b Byrne	28
Mr. W. Bell	c Waudby, b Byrne	0
Mr. Fuller	Run out	1
Major Malcolmson	c Baker, b Waudby	16
Captain Coddington	b Johnson	58
Colonel Edwardes	c Johnson, b Waudby	2
Captain Trueman	c Substitute, b Waudby	3
Captain Ford	c Byrne, b Johnson	6
Captain Capel	c Moore, b Waudby	12
Captain Hardtman	c Baker, b Towers	13
Captain Adams	Not out	0
	Byes	4
	Leg Byes	3
	Wides	11
	No Balls	2
	Total	159

NORTH AGAINST SOUTH.

NORTH, 1ST INNINGS.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 17th August at 5 P.M.

PRESENT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, C.S., President, in the chair; Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C., Hon. M. R. A. S., Vice-President; Manakji Kharsetji, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.N.A.; J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; Professor F. J. Candy, M.A.; Barjorji Sorabji Ashburner, Esq.; J. Macfarlane, Esq.; Narayan Vasudeoji, Esq.; the Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, M.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Members: and Captain Henry Morland, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Honorary Secretary.

VISITORS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, C.S.; Jehangirji Manakji Kharsetji, Esq.; and S. A. Gliddon, Esq.

In reading the minutes of the last meeting, Captain Morland observed that there was a little oversight with regard to resolution No. 3 passed at the meeting of the Committee, held on the 30th of March last, authorising the appropriation of Rs. 800 from the Premchand Raichand grant for the publication of a supplementary catalogue of the Library. He added that it was needless to recal the memory of the Society to the munificent donation of Mr. Bhagwandas Purshotumdas, who in 1865 placed at their disposal the sum of Rs. 3,500 for the publication of a general index to the first seventeen volumes of the Transactions, combined with a catalogue of the books, maps, &c. The sum of Rs. 2,406-11-6 had been disbursed in connection with the said publication, and the object of the donor having thus been carried out, the balance of Rs. 1,093-4-6 was, by a resolution of the Society, dated the 26th September 1867, transferred to the general account of the Society. In justice, however, to Mr. Bhagwandas Purshotamdas, it would, he thought, be advisable that the expenses required for printing the new catalogue be defrayed out of the balance appropriated from the grant, and that copies of the printed catalogue be labelled with the name of Mr. Bhagwandas.

The sense of the meeting having been taken, the members present unanimously concurred in the propriety of Captain Morland's suggestion, and confirmed the minutes of the last meeting with the exception of resolution No. 3 alluded to above.

ELECTIONS.—F. B. Girdlestone, Esq.; T. W. Wood, Esq.; and Kharsetji Manakji Kharsetji, Esq., B.A., Oxford, who were duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting, were, after ballot, declared members of the Society.

Several donations to the Library were announced, for which the best thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

Letters from the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, forwarding donations for the Library, were also read.

In the absence of the President when remarked that, before the business of the meeting was entered on, he would wish to impress on the members the urgent necessity of inviting the attention of Government to take into consideration the claims of this Society to better accommodation on the upper floor of the Town Hall than they enjoyed at present, on the removal of the Government Central Museum and the Agri-Horticultural Society to the Victoria and Albert Museum building at the Victoria Gardens, which was approaching completion. He expatiated at considerable length on the most undesirable situation of the room they at present occupied, with very defective means for light, ventilation, and the preservation of valuable manuscripts, books, maps, and charts, &c., which sustained injury in consequence of dampness, and moved the following resolution which was seconded by J. Burgess, Esq., and unanimously carried:—

"That His Excellency the Patron be requested to take into consideration the claims of the Bombay Geographical Society to better accommodation in the Town Hall than it occupies at present, and that on the approaching move of the Museum and Agri-Horticultural Society's establishment to the Victoria Gardens and Museum, a room on the upper floor of the Town Hall, as before, be placed at the Society's disposal."

Captain Morland then read a report by Captain S. B. Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, and Acting 2nd Assistant Political Resident, Aden, describing that portion of the African Coast in the vicinity of Bunder Maryah, the chief port of the Mijjertheyn tribe of Somalis, contributed by Government. This paper will appear in the next number of the Society's Transactions.

Captain Morland after a few remarks observed that the best thanks of the Society had been already conveyed to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for this valuable and interesting communication. The meeting then adjourned to next month.

THE BARODA JEWEL CASE.

At the High Court a few days ago, before the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Owen, on behalf of the plaintiff in the case of Hurriwulubdas Culliandas v. Ootumchund Manockchund and others, moved for an order directing the Commissioner for Taking Accounts not to proceed with the reference in this suit, under the decree of the 15th October 1869, until the defendants Ootumchund Manokchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas, who are now confined in jail, should have respectively purged their contempt of this Court.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the defendants Ootumcund Manokchund and Toolseydas Kissondas. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the defendant Ghellabhoy Hemchand. Mr. Green and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for the defendants Bhaichund Vurdman and Amichund Manokchund, who are not in contempt.

Mr. Anstey based his application on an affidavit made by Mr. Narayen Kassinath, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Owen.

Chief Justice—I suppose the motion is made on the ground that the Commissioner cannot go on without the books?

Mr. Anstey said it was so, and that the motion was based on the solitary affidavit of Mr. Narayen Kassinath, which stated that, by a decree in this suit bearing date the 15th October 1869, made by the Hon. Sir Richard Couch, then Chief Justice, it was referred to Mr. Fox, as Commissioner, to take an account of the dealings and transactions of the partnership between the plaintiff and defendants. In conformity with the requirement of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, attorneys for two of the defendants, a copy of the decree was on the 14th July 1870 carried into the office of the Commissioner, who thereupon issued the usual warrant to consider the decree, returnable on the 20th July. On that date the counsel for the plaintiff and the attorney for the above two defendants alone attended at the office of the Commissioner, when the warrant was adjourned for four days, the plaintiff's counsel first stating to the Commissioner that the plaintiff did not intend to proceed further in the matter of the reference until the three defendants in jail had purged their contempt. On the 24th July last the parties attended before the Commissioner on the return of the adjourned warrant, when the plaintiff's counsel repeated the above statement, and handed in a Sheriff's certificate and a letter, and then withdrew. The three defendants are still in custody for contempt of Court; and on the 27th July last, in consequence of their continued contempt, an order for sequestration of their respective estates was pronounced by the Court. The learned counsel said he purposely refrained from referring to the correspondence, because not until the last evening his client was aware that the defendants in custody intended to oppose the application. Just when the second week was going to expire, in came a number of affidavits, and in the afternoon the same day the affidavits came in a volley. Another point was that, as the defendants despaired of moving his Lordship's inflexible mind without purging their contempt, they now hoped to work the mind of the Commissioner, and then by bringing his report into Court, to say they were indebted for so much and no more. Unlike the Sibylline books, said the learned counsel, every delay in the production of defendants' books would diminish their value; and it was possible that, when Mr. Fox had proceeded a certain length, the books would be brought when they would be of no value whatever. The learned counsel read from and commented at considerable length on the affidavits filed in the case. He urged that the charge of making unreasonable demands, brought against his client, was wholly unsupported by any proof or evidence whatever.

The Chief Justice said he saw there was no intention to bring in any books; defendants offered to bring in three lakhs of rupees, but they had not offered to bring in the books. So long as the Master was required to proceed without the books, it seemed to his Lordship he would be as a steamer without coals and without any canvas to carry him on.

Mr. Latham said, of course the production of the books of all the parties was the first thing to be done; but the plaintiff opposed Mr. Fox's taking any action whatever until the defendants had purged their contempt.

Chief Justice—The plaintiff said the Master could not go on until they had produced their books. Their opposition has been scandalous, to use the mildest term. Since Sir Richard Couch's order, they have not brought one single book. Those books ought to have been with the receiver two years ago, and ought to have been open for inspection. Why were they not delivered to the Prothonotary? Why not to the Commissioner?

Mr. Latham—The Commissioner refused to receive the books of Ghellabhoy, because the decree was not drawn up.

Mr. Anstey—There is no evidence of that.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Latham's clients had no right to rely upon Ghellabhoy's affidavits. They had all along alleged a very different reason, namely, that they objected to give up their books.

Mr. Latham—We are ready to bring in the books now if we are ordered.

The Chief Justice said he was prepared to order all books to be lodged with the Master, and to leave it to either side to satisfy him that the case was in such a state that the Master could go on. The parties must thoroughly satisfy the Master that they had brought all the books.

Mr. Anstey—As to the rose diamonds and other unsold articles, there should be a reservation.

The Chief Justice said that was provided for by the terms stated, for until then there would be no utility in taking the accounts. If the plaintiff lodges his books first, the defendants in custody shall not be allowed to inspect them until they have produced their own. His Lordship read out his minute as adopted after suggestions had been made upon both sides. Costs to be costs in the cause.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of defendant Ghellabhoy Hemchund, said his client was perfectly willing to accept the order which his Lordship had made.

The Chief Justice said this order must be divided and drawn up in each suit; but he had for brevity made only one minute of both.

AMERICAN TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE.—It is calculated that at least 40,000 citizens of the United States every year leave home to visit Europe. Estimating the expenses of each individual during his tour at 3,000 dlrs. the total expenditure of these travellers will amount to 120,000,000 dlrs. On the other hand, the emigrants who arrive in the United States every year, it is estimated, bring with them at least 20,000,000 dlrs. Deducting the latter sum, it will be seen that at least 100,000,000 dlrs. is taken out of the country every year to be expended in European travel.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE SURAT CHEATING CASE.

The following is the finding of Mr. W. H. Newnham, Session Judge of Surat, in the case of Laljee Joyram and two others, who were charged with cheating:—

The accused, Laljee, Nanabhai, and Motiram, are charged with having cheated Fukira Ramjee by inducing him to deliver to the first two of them certain gold worth Rs. 1,530, under pretence of testing it, and making away with the same.

The statement of the witnesses for the prosecution is that (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5,) the three accused came to Fukira's shop on some day in Wyshack Vudise between May 5 and May 19, and ordered some ornaments to be made for Laljee (whose name was then given as *Gungaram*) and Nanabhai. Fukira asked them to call again in two days, when he would have some gold ready for them to see. He purchased 25 tolas of gold at Rs. 18 per tola on May 11th from Rutunchund (witness 9), and when the three accused came back as requested, melted this together with 65 tolas which he had in stock—in all 90 tolas, which was of the value of Rs. 17 per tola—the gold he had had in stock being slightly inferior to what he bought. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 expressed a wish to take this gold, which had been fused into a bar to test its quality, and on Motiram (accused 3) stating that he knew them to be respectable men, they were allowed to take it, Motiram remaining as a sort of hostage or security.

They did not return, nor did Fukira ever see his gold again, and after once or twice applying to Motiram, he made a complaint to the Magistrate F. P., but not until after much delay. Motiram (accused 3) was arrested at Soopa, near Nowsari, by witness No. 6, Laljee (alias Gungaram, accused 1,) in Bombay, and Nanabhai (accused 2) in Bombay also, both by witness No. 7 with the help of the Bombay police; and Nos. 7 and 8 also depose that Nanabhai (accused 2) endeavoured to settle the affair by offering 700 or 800 rupees, which Fukira rejected.

The accused before the magistrate stated that they never obtained the gold from Fukira, or went to his house as described by the witnesses.

For the defence it is contended—

That the evidence of the above witnesses is too consistent up to a certain point as to details, and when pressed beyond that point that the witnesses take refuge in the plea of "can't remember:" that they show an evident animus; that it is very improbable that Fukira should part with his gold in this manner, especially as he states that he was defrauded in a similar way once before: that he showed extreme slackness in making his complaint to the authorities: that Motiram (accused 3) did not attempt to *abscond*, either to Bombay or to the Gaekwar's territory, but merely went to Soopa, to his son's house, where he was at once found, and there was nothing suspicious in the behaviour of Lalji and Nanabhai when arrested in Bombay, that there was no *deception* practised even if Lalji was called Gungaram, as there was no reason why Gungaram should be trusted any more than Lalji, and that the whole charge is trumped up in consequence of a suit now going on between Nanabhai (accused 2) and one Motiram Nursidas, a banker of Surat, on the Original Side, High Court.

It is further contended that, although the accused did before the magistrate deny everything, including their going to the house of Fukira, this ought merely to be considered as a general plea of not guilty, and ought not to debar them from pleading before this Court, if they wished to, that they *did* get the gold *bona fide*, and that there was no dishonesty in the matter.

Besides the above witnesses for the prosecution there is one Lalbiai Jivan (3) who deposes as the others, except that he makes no mention of Nanabhai (accused 2), and says only *two* men were at Fukira's house—Lalji and Motiram.

This is a very strange omission, but is explained by witness 7 (examined by Court) and witness 10 (called by Court, section 367 Criminal Procedure Code), who depose that this witness told Fakira, Nanabhai had offered him Rs. 50 to hold his tongue, and challenged Fukira to outbid him.

This evidence was, of course, objected to as inadmissible by defendants' counsel, as Nanabhai was not present at all in Laljee's conversation.

Pending the enactment of a distinct Indian Law of Evidence, Indian courts are generally safe in following the leading principles of the English law. (See note to Act II. of 1855, West's Code.) But they are not so strictly bound by them as are English courts, and where the application of any English rule appears to involve manifest unfairness, this Court has no hesitation in disregarding it.

Now if the above evidence is *excluded*, what is the result. That A, B, and C, being on their trial, B may have bribed a witness, so as to damage the evidence for the Crown, and yet the Crown is debarred from calling evidence to prove such tampering, although it may be most important as regards the witness's credibility, because said evidence is of some conversation occurring in B's absence.

Farther, I cannot help thinking, with diffidence, that in some cases the received rules of evidence, in England, declare certain evidence to be altogether inadmissible, where they might, more reasonably, lay down that it is such as should, from certain peculiarities, be received with caution; and that the policy of totally excluding it may have been adopted, because, if at all admitted, it would have in most cases to be submitted to a jury, who could not be trusted to attach the proper weight to it, which reason does not exist in this country, where the Judge decides on fact as well as law. I therefore admit the above evidence, for what it is worth, having due regard to the facts that Nanabhai not having been present is the less able to cross-examine on the circumstances, and also that if believed it only proves that witness Lalbhai *said* he had been offered a bribe by Nanabhai.

But even if it be altogether set aside, I consider that the case for the prosecution is but little, if at all, the worse, as no singular an omission in Lalbhai's evidence in itself is enough to arouse a suspicion that there had been some tampering with him.

There are two points for decision in the case.

1st. Is it proved that the three accused were at Fukira's house, and that the gold was obtained as alleged?

2d. If so, are the three accused guilty of cheating?

I. I am not prepared to say that the *whole* of the evidence of the witnesses 1, 2, 4, 5, is true; nor should I expect to find all the evidence for any prosecution unsullied with falsehood, from the inveterate habit of witnesses here of "getting up" and strengthening a story which may be true in the main, but it is clear and positive: and the evidence of Veojoo (4) in especial, was not given in a manner leading me to think that he was rehearsing a fiction. It is improbable in the extreme that the prosecutor and his friends should invent and maintain an account of the three accused coming to their house, &c., if the fact were that they *never came there*. The counsel for the defence, who in the first instance announced that his defence would be an *alibi*, complained that he was obliged to abandon this owing to the fact that neither he nor the Court could extract from the witnesses the exact day when the alleged transaction took place—(not a very uncommon thing among people who keep no journal, nor take note of special days,)—but from the evidence of Ruttonchund (9) the date was fixed within a day. Also, that some of his witnesses had not been found by the summonses issued—he declined however to call *any*, even of those who were present.

Again, even if the plea made before the magistrate were disregarded, and full scope allowed to the accused to plead here that they did *bona fide* obtain the gold, and there was no dishonesty, *this* statement is not distinctly made by the accused, or in their behalf, nor is there any reason shown for believing it to be the true one.

In fact, the defence is simply this.

That the prosecution witnesses are not to be believed, as they have all conspired to make this charge in consequence of some lawsuit between Nanabhai (accused 2) and one Motiram Nursidas, an allegation of which no explanation is given, and which, even if there were any reason to believe it, does not explain why Lalji (accused 1) and Motiram (accused 3) should be accused.

I have not noticed the evidence of the man (7) who arrested accused 1 and 2 in Bombay, as not being of any great importance; he was very severely cross-examined, without any special result.

I find it proved by the evidence that the three accused did obtain the gold from Fukira, as alleged.

II. With regard to guilty intent of their part, as to Lalji (accused 1) and Nanabhai (accused 2), there is the strongest presumption of such from all the circumstances of the case, and nothing whatever shown to rebut this presumption. Of their guilt there is no doubt, but as regards Motiram (No. 3,) the case is somewhat different. In his favour there are the following considerations.

1. He *did not take the gold*. 2. He cannot be said to have absconded, as was urged in his defence, inasmuch as he only went to Soopa, where he was at once found when wanted. 3. He appears to have named Laljee as *Gungaram* to Fukira; but I find that when he was arrested at Soopa he asked about the "Bombay men" (6) mentioning *not* Laljee, but *Gungaram*, again, as one of them; so that it is possible that he may have really known Laljee under that name, and have been made not only the tool, but the dupe also, of accused 1 and 2. I am not at all *satisfied* that such was the case; but on the whole of the evidence I think there is room for doubt in his case that he may have been himself taken in. (It is true that before the magistrate he also denied everything; but in his case there is the less presumption against him from this, considering that there is every probability that he would, innocent or guilty, be persuaded to do so by the other two, who were the principals in the affair.) I find a doubt in his favour, to the benefit of which he is entitled. At the same time he would, in my judgment, be ultimately liable in the Civil Courts for Fukira's loss, unless the latter be otherwise recouped.

The opinion of the assessors does not require discussion; they have simply taken a common-sense view of the evidence, and, except as regards Motiram's guilty knowledge, the Court agrees with them.

The witness Lalbhai Jiwun will be sent to the magistrate to be committed for giving false evidence.

The Court, agreeing with the assessors, finds Lalji Joyram and Nanabhai Bhoodur guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing Fukira Ramji to deliver property—punishable under section 420, Indian Penal Code.

And differing from the assessors that Motiram Bechur is not guilty of the said offence, the Court directs that the Lalji Joyram and Nanabhai Bhoodur be rigorously imprisoned for (5) five years, and each pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default be further rigorously imprisoned for 18 months.

The said fines to be realized, if practicable, under section 61 Criminal Procedure Code, and Rs. 1,530, if so much be realized, to be paid to Fukira as compensation for his loss.

And the Court directs that Motiram Bechar be discharged.

August 10, 1871.

PROPOSED TUNNEL ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—The French journals state that the Committee of Engineers appointed to report upon the construction of a tunnel across the Channel between England and France have accepted the plan of M. Thomé de Gamond, and that the works will shortly be commenced, on one side at Dieppe, and on the other side at Newhaven. The cost of the work is estimated at 225,000,000f. and 1877 is mentioned as the period of its completion.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE BARQUE BLENCATHRA, 435 tons, Captain J. Dorand, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 8,372 bags of sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP COPENHAGEN, 876 tons, Captain W. Cowie, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stenhouse & Co.

THE SHIP DUIVELAND, 528 tons, Captain G. M. Graves, will sail to-day for Boston with a cargo of 9,162 cwts. of linseed, 8884 cwts. of other seed, and 446 bales of rags.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Yates, Mr. Laughlin, Mrs. Rosne, and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE LATE MR. KURSONDAS MOOLJEE.

(*India-Prakash.*)

THE sad news of the death of Mr. Kursondas Mooljee at Limree, on the 28th ultimo, has cast a deep gloom over his friends and others who knew him. As an honest and earnest labourer in the cause of Hindu reform, especially among the Gujarathi community, his name will always stand in the front rank. His services may not be fully appreciated by the present generation of his castemen and countrymen, whose sense of merit is clouded under prejudice and ignorance, but the good seeds he has sown will bear their fruit in time when his memory is sure to be honoured. The battle Mr. Kursondas fought against the abuses of the Maharajas was enough to link his name to fame even if he had done nothing else. His life, however, was a life of service to his countrymen. He twice visited Europe and was thus the first among his castemen to break the bond of social custom. His first literary effort was an *Essay on Foreign Travels*, in which, after pointing out to his countrymen the advantages resulting from visiting different parts of the world, he showed that the religious obstacles however in the way of persons undertaking such travels were of comparatively modern origin. When opportunity presented to him of indicating his convictions in the matter, he was the foremost to practise what he had preached—a quality rare even amongst highly educated natives. The results of his observations on English manners and customs were embodied in a work in Gujarathi entitled '*Traces in Europe*,' written in an easy and attractive style. Such was the interest excited by the work that, at the suggestion of Sir Bartle Frere, he had the work translated into Marathi. For a long time Mr. Kursondas was editor of a Gujarathi weekly paper—the *Satyaprakash*, and for some years of the *East Gostar*. In addition he frequently contributed to different Gujarathi periodicals. On his return from his second visit to England, Mr. Kursondas obtained a preferment under the Political Agent of Kattywar, where his amiable disposition and honesty of character made him a favourite with the officials on the one hand, and his countrymen on the other. So great was the esteem in which he was held by the people of Kattywar that the intelligence of his death was received throughout the province with feelings of the deepest sorrow. The Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, ordered all public offices at Rajkote to be closed in honour of the memory of the deceased. We trust that some enduring memorial of his services to his countrymen in Kattywar and Bombay will be raised by the many friends who loved him and admired his deeds.

ADEN.

NEWS RECEIPT FROM 18TH TO 24TH MAY 1871.

THE Austrian corvette Tasuna arrived on the 18th, having been on shore off Ras Rakinah, in the Red Sea, for some days. She was got off without sustaining material damage, but only on discharging her guns and stores.

It is reported that coal has been landed on the Island Umm-al-Bakkar in Asah Bay on account of the Italian Government.

There is no news from the interior. The country is perfectly quiet, and the supplies brought into Aden have been abundant. The first supplies of sheep have arrived by boat from Zeyla on the African coast.

C. W. TREMENHEERE, Major-General,
Resident,
Aden Residency, 25th August 1871.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 2nd September.

TELEGRAMS of the 29th ultimo from Liverpool quote Fair Dhollera at 7½d. per lb. with a strong market.

There has been very little doing in cotton in these districts lately, purchases during the fortnight have not exceeded four hundred candies Sawginned at Rs. 210 to 215, and Compta at Rs. 190. Prices have since advanced, and our to-day's quotations are Rs. 220 for Sawginned and Rs. 195 for Compta f. o. b. Carwar on or before 15th December.

The quality of the Sawginned coming in from the districts is very fair; but fair Compta is still very scarce, not more than twenty-five per cent. being passable.

The dry weather continued for ten days after we last wrote, and the grain crops were withering from want of rain; we are glad however to write that we have at last got wet weather, which will save the crops, and it is very probable that it will continue wet throughout the month; 2½ inches have been registered during the past three days.

Cotton sowing will now commence, and we think more land will be placed under cotton cultivation this season than last.

Natives took advantage of the late dry weather to despatch some cotton to the Coast; but the roads are now again closed, and it will depend entirely on the weather, as to when despatching can be proceeded with.

EXCHANGE.—Money is getting very scarce; the rate is 1 per cent discount for 16 days' sight bills on Bombay at present, but it must shortly stiffen, as very little cash is procurable, which prevents natives buying as much as they would do if money was easier.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 10th August.

THE Cabul Government has granted permission to the Bokhara envoys to return to their King. According to the custom hitherto observed, the Cabul Government has deputed Mirza Mahomed Tahir Khan (Kuzulbash, resident of Cabul) to accompany them to Bokhara. In compliance with their request, they will have a practice review of the breech-loading guns to-day, and will leave to-morrow morning.

Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Toorkistan, had sent some regular troops from Tukhtapool to the aid of Meer Mahmood Shah, Governor or Budukshan, who had gone to attack Shinanan; but Meer Sultan Morad Khan (Atalik, Meer of Koondooz) having detained this force at Koondooz, went against Shinanan with his Ooloos (disconnected tribes), and in company with Meer Mahmood Shah. On his arrival near Shinanan, Meer Jehandar Shah (late Meer of Budukshan) fled the country for Kashgar, and Meer Yoosuf Ali Khan (Meer of Shinanan, a feudatory to the Governor of Budukshan,) submitted to Meer Mahmood Shah. Naib Mahomed Alum Khan has written to Meer Mahomed Shah to deport Meer Yoosuf Ali Khan with his family and children to Tukhtapool as a prevention of further disturbances, and to appoint a trusted agent on the part of the Cabul Government, in consultation with Mirza Abdool Hadee Khan, (Kuzulbash, a relation of Mirza Mahomed Hussun Khan, Meer Moonshee of Cabul, and an agent of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan), and one on his own side, to govern the Shinanan territory. The letter which has been submitted by the Naib to the Ameer on this subject states that Sirdar Mahomed Ishaq Khan, son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, on receipt of information regarding disturbance at Shinanan, had intended to come to that place in company with General Nusseer Khan (an officer of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan) and Abdool Raheem Khan, Tokhee, a trusted agent of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan), but before his arrival the matters were adjusted and he was obliged to go back disappointed from the Shinanan road.

During the time Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan was unwell, his brother Sirdar Abdoolla Khan gave away many cows as alms, and Moostowfee Hubeeboolla Khan (Wuzdak) went to and fro three times a day to him to ask after his health by order of the Ameer.

Yesterday Mahomed Yacoob after recovery waited on the Ameer. No information has been yet received from Herat, and the Ameer therefore feels somewhat anxious.

One of Yacoob Khan's companions in rebellion, Hashim Khan, son of the restless Shureef Khan, has written to say that he has left Herat to seek forgiveness, and that he will be followed in two or three days by Shahgassee Attaoollah and Shah Pussund Khan—two of Yacoob's leading adherents. Their arrival in Cabul would much tend to ensure the Ameer's peace of mind.

THE "MUTINY" IN BAREILLY JAIL.

A CONTEMPORARY lately stated that on the 22nd ultimo there was "mutiny in the District Jail at Bareilly," in consequence of an order passed by the Officiating Superintendent forbidding Hindus in prison from wearing their sacred threads; that "the cooks" were flogged for refusing to prepare food, and that "forty or fifty of the prisoners" were also flogged for refusing to eat the food when prepared; and that "the disturbance within the jail was the least part of it. The *budmashes* in the city," continued our contemporary, "it gave out rumours that the Hindus were to be shaved," &c. &c. "Hostile meetings were at once convened, shops were closed in the city, and the result perhaps would have been serious if matters had not been righted promptly. The punishment inflicted in the recent Moharrum riots case does not appear to have damped the mutinous spirit of the native population of Bareilly." On reading these statements we took the trouble to make inquiries as to how much truth there was in them. The facts are these: the insane order was really issued, the prisoners (as is the *dustoor* with prisoners when out of temper) refused to eat, *one* man was then flogged, and there was *no* disturbance in the city. The conduct of the Officiating Superintendent was, we consider, most reprehensible.—*Pioneer.*

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A RING.—Some months ago a ring, bearing the monogram "H. B." was found by a Newfoundland fisherman in the entrails of a cod taken by him in Trinity Bay. The ring, says the *New York Herald*, has just been identified by a family named Burnam, in Poole, England, as the wedding ring of Pauline Burnam, one of the several hundred passengers of the Allen steamship Anglo Saxon, wrecked off Chance Cove in 1861, and has been restored to them. The fisherman received a reward of £50.

POONA RACES FOR 1871.

STEWARDS.—W. H. Havelock, Esq., C.S.; Colonel Goelling, H. M.'s 49th Regiment; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., T. Macartney Filgate, Esq.; Captain O. E. Stack, 1st L. C.; W. Lamb, Esq., Inspector of Veterinary Surgeons; and Colonel Hume Henderson, Honorary Secretary.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS.

THE DERBY.

1st May.

Major M. W. Willoughby's b a h Bridsall.
Col. Fitzwygram's ..... gr a c Crown Prince.
" ..... br a h Von Moltke.
Mr. Davison's ..... br a h The Duke.
" ..... br a c Shobiman.
" ..... g a h Dragon.
Mr. W. H.'s ..... b a h Ashrafee.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a h Maharaj.
" ..... b a h Dervish.
" ..... b a h Nayman.
" ..... b a gal Clipper.
" ..... b a h Alexander.
" ..... b a h Jairam.
" ..... g a c Thunder.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's ..... g a c Romeo.
" ..... c a h Hamlet.
Mr. Smythe's ..... b a h Ublan.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ..... b a h Laurine.
" Smythe's ..... c a c Tokay.
Mr. Nusserwanjee Mankockjee's ..... b a h Gladiator.
" ..... b a c Advanee.
Moosa bin Joowan's ..... b a c Soolaiman.
Capt. G. C. Hogg's ..... gr a c Dawn of Day.
Major Crosbie's ..... c a gal The Cob.
" ..... g a h Grumbler.
" ..... n g a c Ruby.
" ..... g a c Bijou.
Aga Ali Asker's ..... c a c Ackbur.
" ..... b a h Asker.
" ..... g a h Templer.
" ..... b a h Child of the Island.
Moonshie Mahomed Beg's ..... b a g Anarchy.
Major Probyn's ..... b a g Anarchy.

1st July.

Mr. Davison's ..... g a h Grey Warrior.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

1st May.

Mr. W. H.'s ..... g a gal Jack Sheppard.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... b a gal Kuib Ali.
" ..... b a g Clipper.
" ..... b a g Nayman.
Mr. Warre's ..... g a g Merry Andrew.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's ..... c a g Mameluke.
Major Crosbie's ..... b a g Bijou.
" ..... c a h Ruby.
" ..... b a g Skylark.
Abdool Hoossain's ..... g a gal Imperial Prince.
Aga Jahn's ..... g a g Shahenshaw.
Moonshie Mahomed Beg's ..... g a g Sepoy Soldadam.
" ..... g a c Boterick.
Major Probyn's ..... b a g Anarchy.

1st July.

Mr. A.'s ..... b a g Snip.

THE COLONIAL AND ENGLISH MAIDEN STAKES.

1st May.

Major C. names ..... b a us h Nar Nar Goon.
Mr. K.'s ..... b aus gel Ballarat.
Mr. Davison's ..... b aus gel Fiddlehead.
" ..... b aus gel Kinglake.
Mr. M.'s ..... b aus gel Victor.
Mr. Keir's ..... b aus h Ackworth.
Captain Charles' ..... b w gel Seaweed.
Mr. Alexander's ..... ch saint mare Tweedside.
Major Crosbie's ..... bay wr geld Hackney.
Major Probyn's ..... b w geld Middy.

1st July.

Mr. A's ..... b aus geld Dick Turpin.
" ..... black aus geld Daredevil.
Major Crosbie's ..... bay wr geld Lord Lyon.
Mr. Smythe's ..... c aust c Satellite.

THE POONA SWEEPSTAKES.

1st May.

Major Crosbie's ..... One Nomination.

1st July.

H. H. Aga Khan's ..... One Nomination.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ..... do.

THE DECCAN STAKES.

1st May.

Major C. names ..... b aus h Nar Nar Goon.
Captain H. Ewart's ..... a h Volcano.
Mr. K.'s ..... b aus gel Ballarat.
Mr. Davison's ..... b aus gel Fiddlehead.
Captain Charles' ..... b w gel Seaweed.
Capt. G. C. Hogg's ..... gr a c Dawn of Day.
Major Crosbie's ..... bay wr geld Hackney.
" ..... n g a c Ruby.
" ..... r g a c Nudgeeb.
Major Probyn's ..... a w geld Middy.
" ..... b a h Kusdoom.

1st July.

Major Crosbie's ..... bay wr geld Lord Lyon.

1st August.

Mr. Davison's ..... b aust geld Kinglake.

THE ARAB STAKES.

1st May.

Mr. W. M.'s ..... bay a h Ashrafee.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a h Khusro.
" ..... b a h Shere Ali.
" ..... g a h Silvertail.
" ..... g a h Maharaj.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's ..... c a h Knight of the Garter.
" ..... gr a h Grey Beard.
Mr. Smythe's ..... b a c Ublan.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ..... b a h Laurine.
Mr. Smythe's ..... c a c Tokay.
" ..... b a h The Earl.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ..... b a h Sunbeam.
Major Crosbie's ..... g a h Nonpareil.
" ..... c a gal The Cob.
" ..... b a gal Bijou.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.

1st May.

Mr. Davison's ..... b aus gel Kinglake.
Mr. M.'s ..... b aus gel Victor.
Mr. C. Keir's ..... b aus h Ackworth.
Mr. Alexander's ..... chesnut mare Tweedside.
Major Crosbie's ..... bay wr gel Viceroy.
" ..... b wr gel Pretender.

1st July.

Major Crosbie's ..... bay wr geld Lord Lyon.
Mr. A.'s ..... bay aus geld Dick Turpin.
" ..... black aus geld Daredevil.
" ..... brown aus mare Lady Bird.
Mr. Smythe's ..... One Nomination.
Major C names ..... b aus geld Nar Nar Goon.

1st September.

Mr. Le's ..... b w g Karpos.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

1st May.

Colonel Fitzwygram's ..... gr a c Crown Prince.
" ..... br a h Von Moltke.
Mr. Davison's ..... br a h The Duke.
" ..... gr a h Marmion.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a h Maharaj.
" ..... b a h Dervish.
" ..... b a h Nayman.
" ..... b a gal Clipper.
" ..... b a h Alexander.
" ..... b a h Jairam.
" ..... g a c Thunder.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's ..... g a c Romeo.
Mr. Smythe's ..... b a c Uhlan.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ..... b a h Laurine.
Mr. Smythe's ..... c a c Tokay.
Mr. Nusserwanjee Mankockjee's ..... b a h Gladiator.
" ..... b a c Advance.
Captain G. C. Hogg's ..... gr a c Dawn of Day.
Major Crosbie's ..... c a gal The Cob.
" ..... b a gal Bijou.
" ..... n g a c Ruby.
Aga Ali Asker's ..... c a c Ackbur.
" ..... b a h Asker.
" ..... g a h Templer.
" ..... b a h Child of the Island.

August 1st.

Mr. Davison's ..... g a h Grey Warrior.

THE LOTTERY STAKES.

1st May.

Mr. Davison's ..... b aus geld Fiddlehead.
Mr. M.'s ..... b aus geld Victor.
Mr. C. Keir's ..... b aus h Ackworth.
Major Crosbie's ..... b wr geld Viceroy.
" ..... b geld Pretendr.
Major Probyn's ..... b wr. geld Middy.

1st July.

Mr. A's. ..... bay aus geld Dick Turpin.
" ..... black aust geld Daredevil.
" ..... brown aus mare Lady Bird.
Major C. names ..... b aus geld Nar Nar Goon.

1st September.

Mr. Abdoola's ..... b aus m Octavia.
Mr. Le's ..... b w g Karpos.

A MATCH.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's ..... b h h Brilliant.
Mr. G. Richard's ..... g a c Puck.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE.

1st May.

Capt. H. Ewart's ..... a h Volcano.
Col. Fitzwygram's ..... g a c Crown Prince.
" ..... b a h Von Moltke.
Mr. Davison's ..... br a h The Duke.
" ..... gr a h Marmion.
Mr. W. H.'s ..... b a h Ashrafee.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a h Khusro.
" ..... b a h Shere Ali.
" ..... g a h Silvertail.
" ..... g a h Maharaj.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's ..... c a h Knight of the Garter.
" ..... gr a h Grey Beard.
Mr. Smythe's ..... b a c Uhlan.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ..... b a h Laurine.
Mr. Smythe's ..... c a c Tokay.
" ..... b a h The Earl.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ..... b a h Sunbeam.
Major Crosbie's ..... g a h Nonpareil.
" ..... c a gal The Cob.
" ..... b a gal Bijou.

THE WELTER.

1st May.

Mr. K's. ..... b aus gel Ballarat.
Mr. Davison's ..... b aus gel Fiddlehead.
" ..... b aus gel Kinglake.
Mr. M's. ..... b aus m Lady Morris.
Mr. C. Keir's ..... b aus h Ackworth
Major Crosbie's ..... b wr geld Hackney
" ..... b wr geld Pretender
" ..... g a h Grumbler

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN ASIA.

(Translated from the Preussische Fahrbücher.)

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

By the annexation of Tashkend, even the last shadow of the independency of Khokand vanished; Russia had cleared a way through a populous and fertile country into the heart of Asia, whereas she had hitherto been separated from the Khanates by the deserts of Khizil-kum and Patek-kum, in which the first expedition of Perofski entirely perished.

The conquest of Tashkend brought in its wake new hostilities with Mozaffer Khan, who, burning with the desire of avenging the attack on Khokand, put all the Russian residents into prison.

Tschernayeff was not fortunate in this campaign, and was relieved by the crafty Romanowski, who, with the thermometer at 40 deg., entirely defeated the Bokharian army, composed of 5,000 regular troops and 35,000 Khirgiz.

The battle of Yedshar decided the fate of Bokhara; Chodschand, one of the most important places of Central Asia, the key of the broad valley of Turkistan, became an easy prey to the conquerors. Mozaffer Khan had retreated from Bokhara, and tried, but in vain, to obtain aid from England by his envoy to Calcutta; he got the same answer that had been given formerly to the Khan of Khokand—viz., that the Indian Government had adopted, as a rule, not to meddle with the affairs of Central Asia. He equally failed in his attempt to bring about an alliance with Turkey.

In May 1866 a new encounter ensued, in which the Emir was defeated by General Kauffmann, who had become by that time Governor General and Commander-in-Chief; he took Samarkand on the 20th June, and concluded a favourable treaty with the Emir, who agreed to pay an annual tribute to Russia, to consent to the building of forts in the north of Bokhara and the formation of a road to Bokhara, his capital, the latter at his own expense. Moreover, the freedom of the Russian residents was stipulated, and also that they were allowed to have commercial agents in all the towns of the Khanate, and likewise that an import duty of only 2½ per cent. ad valorem was to be imposed on Russian merchandise, whilst English articles would have to pay 40 per cent. ad valorem.

This is the exact position of Russia's conquests in Central Asia, and one look at the map is sufficient to show that she has extended her frontiers so far as to entirely dominate from a strategical point of view the neighbouring Khanates.

For the rest the Russians do their best to organise the newly-conquered country. They have discovered coal-mines, purged the roads of robbers, established a well-regulated administration at every place of importance, and built hotels, inns, and places of recreation. The progress to be observed in all these institutions, in comparison with their former condition, improves and increases traffic considerably, and the number of caravans meeting there is increasing every year. Although the Russians of the civil service that are sent into the new districts understand but little of the language or of their inhabitants, yet, as colonists, they are of great value to them.

As is very justly remarked by Vambery, they are Asiatics, not so much by their descent as by their geographical situation and social institutions; in them the *lesser offer* of the Asiatic is united to the perseverance and resoluteness of the European, and on this account they are the best match for these Asiatic populations. By nature already they are not so diametrically opposite to their Asiatic neighbours as the English, who, by their very civilisation, stand so much more elevated over these nomad tribes. The Russian has no Czar, a religion, and a history differing not so much from the Asiatic conceptions of Allah and justice, as the ideas of the English on God, government, and concord.

The Anglo-Saxons, says Hellwald (see F. von Hellwald "Die Russen in Central Asien," Wien 1869 suts 82) do not find their equal where it concerns the making arable and further cultivation of a maiden soil, the laying out and construction of new cities and streets; but they do not understand how to subdue entirely wild and half-wild populations, and to effect by steady and lasting proceedings their fusion with themselves, an art which is applied with so much success by the Russians at the southern frontiers of their Asiatic possessions.

"The Anglo-Saxons colonize like the Greek, the Russians like the Roman."

The latter thus adopt with greater facility the ideas of the populations with which they have to do. "The Emperor Nicolaus, who declined to call Napoleon III. *mon frere*, behaved like a Khan of the Neva to the Princess of Tartary." (Vambery.)

Nay, Asiatic ambassadors were allowed to do things at St. Petersburgh, for which Turkish or European envoys would have paid dearly. The father of Mozaffar Khan despatched an ambassador to St. Petersburgh, who was the son of a Bokharian porter, and he was received amicably.

Through these military colonies the nomad tribes of the Khirgiz have been embodied into the Russian Empire, and shall be absorbed as completely as the populations of the Caucasus.

On the other hand, these princes are reunited to each other after having been conquered and rendered dependent, because they are allowed to retain at least a semblance of authority.

The *Moscow Gazette* said some time ago:—"Russia's interest is much better guarded by the existence of the Khanates of Central Asia after having rendered them dependent, than by their conquest and the submission of their populations. The princes know sufficiently well that their existence as such is at our mercy, and on account thereof do their best to govern for us."

This is so, and the annexation of Khokand alone would require thrice the garrisons now stationed in that country.

That the influence of Russia has greatly increased by these successes in the eyes of the Asiatic population is easily understood, if it is remembered (a fact which Gortschakoff stated already very judiciously in his circular of 1864), that prodominance alone has any value in their eyes. The Czar has a body-guard consisting exclusively of Asiatics. After a short service, during which they lead a very agreeable life, they return home and become eloquent heralds of Russia's power.

Moreover, religious principles, being in Islamism inseparable from political, have been respected. The ruler of the true-believers in Europe pretends to be the protector of the Christians oppressed by the Mussalman, over-rules in Asia, as Akh-Padsha, millions of the latter, protects their creed openly, and creates Mohamedan schools and courts of justice.

It would be quite incorrect to attribute the apparent decadence of Mohamedan dynasties to the decay of Islamism. Islamism is not decaying; as a religion, it is even more vigorous and valid than ever. The Russians are sufficiently aware of this fact, and are therefore respecting and profiting by it.

And if we take now a look at the policy adhered to during this century by England, the only rival of Russia in Asia, we remark that it has had nearly as many bad results as that of Russia has had successes.

The continual annexations in the North-West during the government of Lord Dalhousie do certainly not belong to the mistakes of England's policy, because it was urgent to give a fixed frontier to the Empire, and this could only be obtained by the annexation of Sindh and the Punjab. We are also not underrating the great services rendered by such men as Sir Henry Lawrence and Lord Ellenborough. But we blame the generally so very injudicious and mistaken policy of the Vice-regal Government towards the neighbouring States. It may be excusable that England effected the peace of Gulistan, by which Persia was weakened, because in 1813 England had to make common cause with Russia against Napoleon, but that England lent a helping-hand in bringing about the peace of Turkomanschai in 1827, by which Russia again obtained a large stroke of Persian territory, admits of no excuse.

In consequence thereof England's influence, that had been in the beginning of this century, during the very able embassy of Malcolm, very strong, was decreasing continually, and England could not prevent the Shah's lending a willing ear to Russia's persevering instigations, and his marching on Herat in 1837. This aroused the Government at Calcutta; it became aware of the danger, and saw the urgency of taking immediate steps to meet it. It needs no further explanation that England's interest called for the maintenance and even the strengthening of the independence of Afghanistan. This mountainous country, that can only be come to with the greatest difficulty, forms the limit of India, and is inhabited by a very courageous people, about four millions strong, but in continual feud with each other.

The chieftains of the most powerful families had asked formerly, but without success, for the friendship of England to raise themselves thereby to the monarchy of the whole country.

Captain Burnes was now despatched to the head of the family of Dost Mohammed, bearing the assurance of the friendly and favourable disposition of Great Britain, and to induce him to oppose the Persian invasion. He lent a favourable ear to these declarations, but asked for the material proofs of the support England should give; but Captain Burnes was re stricted to mere assurances of sympathy.

His embassy had consequently no success whatever, and shortly afterwards Dost Mahommed concluded a treaty with Persia through the intervention of the Russian envoy at Cabul, Vikowitsch.

Now, only now, the Home Government awoke to exertion, and Lord Auckland got instructions to take "strong measures."

Firstly, a fleet was sent into the Persian Gulf exacting the raising of the siege of Herat; the Shah yielded, the Persian army retreated, and thereby every *casus belli* was removed. And it would have been well to have stopped here.

But in the feverish endeavour to redress former negligence an important step had to be taken, and, being at war with Prince Dost Mohammed, whom it had been the intention of supporting, it was unfortunately resolved to dethrone him, and to place in his stead a rival who was leading a roving life in India. From this resulted, chiefly at Lord Palmerston's instigation, the expedition to Afghanistan, which had such a disastrous end, and cast such a dark cloud over England's glory. In the ensuing ten years, during which the Indian frontiers were extended to Peshawur, Russia remaining quiet, no further complications occurred. In 1852 England concluded a treaty with Teheran, by which Persia engaged herself not to transgress on the territory of Afghanistan, and on her violating this agreement in 1856 and burning Herat, forced Persia to withdraw her troops by declaring war against her.

This expedition showed clearly that England could as easily protect Afghanistan from an enemy attacking it from the West, as it is difficult, nay, nearly impossible, to conquer this country itself, intersected as it is by almost insurmountable mountain ranges. This expedition is one of the few bright spots of the modern English policy in Asia.

By the treaty of peace that was concluded through the mediation of France on the 4th of March 1857, Persia engaged herself not to interfere with the affairs of Herat, and consented to the appointment of English Consuls at all those places where Russian consulates were existing. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in whom a very good insight into and a thorough acquaintance with the Asiatics, were joined to a practical firmness, was appointed Ambassador at Teheran, and henceforth the influence of England began again to increase.

Shortly afterwards the Indian Mutiny, injuring so seriously England's power, broke out, taking its source in new errors of government, and which was perhaps hastened on by the disastrous expedition to Afghanistan. The moral consequences of this war with regard to the weakening of England's authority are not be underrated.

Some time before the breaking out of the mutiny, in 1856, the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, had concluded a treaty with Dost Mohammed, who, after the retreat of the expeditionary forces, had entered again into Cabul and maintained himself there during fifteen years. By this treaty it was agreed that he and his heirs should be recognized by the East Indian Government as Emirs of Afghanistan, forasmuch at least as it was then in his possession, and that both parties should mutually respect each other's territories. In consideration of both, the warranted support of England against Persia, and the mutiny, the Emir adhered faithfully to this treaty. Had he lent his support to the revolt, the consequences would probably have been the final defeat of England's authority.

But six years afterwards, in 1863, at his death, the treaty of 1855 was soon broken by England.

According to that treaty the lawful heir had to be recognized as Emir, and this eventually happened with his son, Shere Ali, who had been appointed his successor by Dost Mohammed himself. Without any opposition he mounted on the throne.

But when by the revolt of his brothers Shere Ali was in great danger, the Vice-regal Government not only refused to lend him any assistance, but even answered his rival, Afzul-Khan—whose power had greatly increased by his taking possession of Cabul and Candahar, and who applied to Sir John Lawrence to obtain his recognizance—that his request would meet with no obstacle, inasmuch as concerned his acknowledgment as Prince of Cabul and Candahar. It was however pointed out that Shere Ali would be considered reigning prince of Herat, a State not yet existing at that time. But when Afzul Khan had been killed, and Shere Ali had pushed aside successively all his rivals, the English Government hastened to acknowledge him, and offered, even before the new sovereign had made any overtures, an annual subsidy of £120,000, and a considerable quantity of arms, to a prince to whom formerly the slightest assistance was refused.

It is not an easy task to determine the disastrous consequences resulting from this wavering policy—a policy alternately so feeble and inconsiderate as that followed by England in Asia since 1814.

The interest of the Anglo-Indian Empire requires certainly no extension of territory to the North and West; the danger can only come from Russia; and to meet this the independence of the countries between Siberia and the Indus ought to have been strengthened. As long as the Khans of Bokhara, Khiva, and Khokand, still attached any value to the power of England, they applied by means of ambassadors to Calcutta to obtain assistance against Russia, and much could have been done at little cost. But, above all, it was of the greatest importance to be on friendly terms with Afghanistan and to support and promote by all means the power of that State.

The only really good measure ever taken in this direction was when Sir Henry Lawrence forced Persia in 1856 to withdraw her forces from Herat. For the rest everything has been done to slight the Afghans, and at the same time—and this is a fact well worthy of being noted—to diminish in their eyes the power of England.

In 1836 nothing but expressions of sympathy are tendered to Dost Mohammed, and afterwards an expedition is made against him—that costs £30,000—and ends so lamentably.

Again, in 1855 a treaty is concluded with the Emir, to which he—notwithstanding England's previous acts—hitherto faithfully during the mutiny, but which is broken by the English Government as soon as the observance thereof seems to demand some slight sacrifice. After this, the same Government approaches again the now victorious Emir, and urges upon him the acceptance of large sums of money for which he never asked.

The natural consequence of all this was of course that Dost Mahommed accepted the £120,000, feeling convinced all the while that every assurance England gives by treaty will lose its value so soon as he should be in peril.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE RESCUE OF THE AGINCOURT.

THE following letter appears in the *Times*:—

Sir,—The ship ran over on the Pearl Rock at 10-50 a.m. on Saturday, July 1. The following sextant angles were taken from the bridge immediately over the spot on which she was pivoted:—Centre of Carnaro Tower to east-end of Palomas Island, 32 deg. 38 sec.; east end of Palomas Island to Fraile Tower, 24 deg. 59 sec.; centre of Carnaro Tower to Europa lighthouse, 55 deg.

At first she was only supposed to rest on a ledge of rocks from the keel to the first bilge piece on the starboard side under the second mast. The length of this rock fore and aft direction was 24 feet, and on every side it was steep. A subsequent examination discovered the second and more dangerous rock immediately under the aft cylinder in the engine-room. It consisted of three pinnacles.

A piece which the diver brought up showed the rock to be composed of a hard blue stone, and the surface when fractured was quite lustrous. Probably no ship was ever stranded in a more dangerous position, or in one which so severely tested her wonderful strength. It was fortunate that the section on which she rested was the strongest in the ship, as the sleepers of the engines, the keel, and bilge pieces all helped to sustain the enormous pressure. I did not go on board until Saturday evening. I am unable, therefore, to give any account of the first attempt to pull her off, except that the lower cable which they tried to pass to the Hercules took charge and upset the launch of the Monarch. The current at this time appeared to be flowing past the Agincourt at the rate of four or five miles per hour, and was swirling round in large eddies. No boat could stem it, and the whole of the pulling launches had to be towed up. The wind had been easterly for several preceding days, and the change to the south-west, joined to the influence of a full moon, probably caused this great increase in the velocity of the current.

The Hercules succeeded in taking the end of a hemp cable on board, but it carried away before she had swung end on.

Sunday, July 2.—At high water went astern with the engines, but she only stewed her head a little towards the land, and rolled slowly through small arcs.

At daylight the wind was south-west, and it gradually increased in strength, as the sun rose, until the force was 6 or 7. Several lighters came off, but it was blowing too hard to put any to windward; those to leeward were filled with provisions, shot, and shell. On sounding round the ship at low water the least water found was 24 feet, although she was served three feet forward. Worked steadily throughout the day and night at throwing the coals overboard where the water was deep, and it varied all around, except on the 24 feet patch, from 5 to 9 fathoms.

At sunset the wind fell, and the Warrior's party laid out a lower anchor on the port low, with an 18-inch cable fast to it. This was taken in through the chock abreast of the fore rigging, and lead to the steam capstan; but it came home when the strain was put on it.

The Hercules had in the morning made a running moor astern of the Agincourt, dropping the second anchor close to the stern. A chain stream cable was passed from the quarter chocks of the Agincourt on the maindeck to the hawser of the Hercules, and shackled to her distant bower. When all was ready the Hercules knocked the slip off, weighed her remaining anchor, and steamed out of the way. The end of the iron sheet cable having been passed round the steam capstan was brought aft and shackled to the bower cable of the Hercules after the strain had brought the end inboard. When the cable was taut, 6½ shackles (81 fathoms) were out. Both capstans were now manned, and heavy purchases applied to assist the steam capstan; the anchor came home immediately, and after heaving in to 5½ shackles (68 fathoms) the cable was secured as it might have assisted the ship if an easterly wind had set in.

At high water made sail and set on the engines at 45 revolutions. The ship shifted the position of her head a point inshore, and many thought she was afloat, but the transit marks on shore remained the same. When the water began to fall the engines were stopped, and it now became evident that the ship was hanging amidships.

Monday, July 3.—The diver discovered the rocks under the engine-room, and this explained the cause of the ship's hanging after she was apparently afloat.

At 8 a.m. a number of rollers suddenly came up from the south-west, and the ship, although served 5ft. forward, rose and fell sensibly. Shortly afterwards water was heard rushing into the double bottom under the port after cylinder, and the inside skin bowed upwards under the great strain. In a few minutes the double bottom under this compartment was full and a slight leak was visible in the inner skin. Heavier timber was placed across the inside plating and shored up to the cylinders. In a few minutes a leak was reported in the slop and bread rooms, which are only separated by a wooden bulkhead. The water rose rapidly, and beds and bread were floating about. The Downton 7-inch pumps were set going and five rivers were knocked out of the water-tight bulk head to allow the water to flow into the engine-room. The main engine was disconnected, the bilge injection turned on, and the shaft turned occasionally at the rate of 12 revolutions per minute, which easily cleared the engine room. The slop room was a more difficult undertaking, as the pumps at fell swing aided by the five rivet holes, took 14 hours to effect it. Once the water obtained a height of 12 feet. I may mention an anecdote which came under my personal observation at this time. Several of the men were swimming among the loose bales and slinging them. When all were cleared out I asked a man who was swimming what water he had. Elevating both hands over his head he plunged down perpendicularly until his fingers disappeared and on coming to the surface called out "No bottom."

In the interval shores and strengthening pieces had been made to secure the hatches of these compartments, as the combings were two feet below the level of the water outside. When the water was cleared out the carpenters cut way the lining of the skin and bulkhead, and reaching the sluice valve they found it would not close owing to the strain through the next department. A wooden plug secured this and the ship was tight once more.

Two bower and one sheet anchor, one bower cable, 19 six-ton guns, slides and carriages, all the boats' gear, the remainder of the powder and shell, all the spare sails and a great amount of small articles were put into lighters and towed on shore.

Tuesday, July 4.—At daylight the wind came up fresh from the N.E., force 4; at noon, east, force 3 to 4. The current, which during the whole time the ship had been ashore had been constantly running to the eastward, turned at low water for a short time to the westward, and reduced its velocity from four or more knots per hour to two at the height of the flood. Two 13-ton guns were hoisted out and the coals thrown overboard or into lighters, as convenient.

The Hercules weighed anchor and let it go square off the starboard quarter in that cable, and slewed her stern towards the Agincourt with a Manilla six-inch hawser. A steam cable was laid out and passed in through her starboard stern pipe. To this her bower cable was shackled on and then hove in by the Agincourt and treble bitted. A second bower cable was passed in through the other stern pipe and secured in a similar manner.

The Spanish paddle-steamer of war Linias was sent square off the quarter with two six-inch hawsers. The Lion Belge (tug) had a third hawser from the same bitts, and was also sent square off. The Redpole and the Adelia (tugs) were on the port side. At low water the ship was served to 19 feet forward and 27 feet aft. On this day it was high water by our tide-tables at 3-53 p.m. and by the Sailing Directions at 3-20 p.m.

At a few minutes before 3 p.m. the ship's head swung to the westward, thus leaving her suspended on one point. The draught of water before she commenced to swing was 25 feet forward and 28 feet aft.

At 3-55 p.m. all ships were hailed to go ahead. The Spanish man-of-war sent on full speed, and when the hawsers tautened her port towing bollard flew 20 feet into the air. The Hercules gathered way slowly, and as the chain cables tautened the strain was tremendous. Imperceptibly the ship slid off the rock and was towed into Gourock Bay, as the engines had been set on to clear out the water from the double bottom up to the time she floated. When this had been effected the screw was connected, but it was unfortunately fouled by both the towing cables as she closed on the Hercules.

The Agincourt is one of only two iron ships which have ever come off the Pearl Rock, and it has solved a problem successfully which had been deemed impracticable—viz., that if an ironclad of this sort got on shore it would be impossible to get her off. The other was the Liverpool steamer *Lydia*, which cleared out 800 tons of cargo in 24 hours, and being thus lightened floated off.

From the collated reports of various divers the damage to the bottom does not appear to be of a serious nature. On the starboard side, where she rested on the ledge, a piece of the inner bilge keel is broken off or rolled up, but the underlying plates are sound. On the port side a butt is opened slightly for about two feet, and the adjoining plate is bulged in and cracked across in an irregular manner. A knife may be inserted in some part of this crack, and the remainder is closed at the edges. The keel plates where they rested on the pinnacle are arched a little upwards, but no flaws can be discovered.

I cannot conclude this short description without again expressing my admiration of her wonderful strength and faultless workmanship—qualities which, it may be truly said, have saved us from a national disaster; and I may further add that none but an English-built ship would have escaped destruction under similar circumstances. Whatever errors may have been committed in allowing the Agincourt to run on the Pearl Rock, there were none in getting her off, and it will be gratifying to the pride of English seamen to learn that their brethren effected it with the ordinary resources of the ships present. Although the guns, which weighed from 6½ to 12½ tons each, anchors weighing seven tons each, and other weighty articles were hoisted over the side into lighters, and 2½ inch cables laid out from ship to ship, only one man was injured by accidentally falling into a boat alongside, and as Admiral Welesley feelingly remarked in his general order to the fleet, —"We all wish him a speedy recovery."

The conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron made one feel proud of his country. Many worked unceasingly for 36 hours, and when relieved threw themselves down where they worked to snatch a short sleep as they best might, so thoroughly were they exhausted. Throughout the four days no murmur escaped their lips, and when the water was gaining on the pumps in the slop and bread rooms, and men were swimming in them, they worked on as bravely as ever. The Hercules was splendidly handled, and her captain was thanked in general orders.

Your obedient servant,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

AN APPARITION IN OLD PALACE YARD.

(Times.)

MEMBERS of Parliament and others were, a few days ago, surprised to notice, on a temporary wooden pedestal among the flower beds before Old Palace-yard, a fine model, in gray plaster, by Noble, for a statue of Oliver Cromwell. In buff coat, belted and booted in the fashion of his time, the great Protector stands, with his face towards the Houses of that Parliament the keys of the locked doors of which he once carried in his pocket. Foot passengers loiter and look up at the austere features; and joke as they pass that at last the bust of Brutus, at last Faliero's picture has found a place. Some think it a sign of the times, and go by on the other side; to others it seems that the gray statue has come at the close of the Session like the Commendatore in *Don Juan* at the close of a wasted life, and that with grave look and extended hand it reproaches honourable members as they go out and in for the lost opportunities of months consumed in the riot of an Army Bill and the debauchery of a Ballot Bill.

More literal people may remark that in the enclosed space wherein this model stands there is another plot which needs another statue, and may wonder whether, now or hereafter, Mr. Gladstone is to look upon us from that bed of roses (or geraniums), which he cannot be said to expose upon in real life. But, as is very often the case, with all their wise and witty thoughts, the literal and the figurative people will be all wrong together, for the real and curious fact is, that this model for a statue of Oliver Cromwell has, like a prisoner conveyed from his dungeon, not for freedom, but merely to give evidence, been brought from Mr. Noble's studio and set upon this wooden pedestal merely in order that Mr. Ayrton may satisfy himself as to the suitableness of the site for the statues of Lords Derby and Palmerston which it is proposed to erect thereon. Mr. Ayrton wished to make an experiment with somebody and he has made it with Oliver Cromwell. He has, moreover, made it with as fine a statue as any in London. Indeed, all the squares, arches, and columns of the metropolis may be defied to produce anything at once so simple and so grand, so impressive and so expressive as this model by Mr. Noble; and we recommend our readers to go and look at it and to judge for themselves. Its present site may be very suitable for statues of Lords Derby and Palmerston, and they are worthy of it; but Cromwell was greater than they. In itself and in its subject this statue is worthy of any site, so that the site be worthy of it, and we shall be very much disappointed indeed if Mr. Ayrton's Prisoner of the Tower, which we have thus accidentally got a glimpse of, be not soon clothed with bronze and set in a place of honour. The following is a description of the model:—

Oliver Cromwell is represented standing, as he might have stood on one of his battle fields, on rough ground and near a broken tree-stump. His dress is exactly what it was—flapped boots, heavy spurs, leathern gauntlets, and a leather coat, crossed by a broad sword-belt. His sheath-ed sword rests on his left hand, and his right hand on the hilt, thus pushed somewhat away from him. His left arm stretches downwards, and slightly outwards, its hand nearly open. The attitude of the whole figure is perfectly natural, and in its force and simplicity is entirely indicative of the man. The artist has nowhere strained for effect, but has everywhere worked out a conception grand and simple, and thus has attained the greatest effect. He has seized no special occasion, but the longer we contemplate the statue the more we perceive that it contains the aggregate of the whole man—his wisdom in peace and his strength in war, his unflinching ambition and his severe piety. The head is bare, and is a most faithful portrait. We have all that the best pictures give us, the long hair, the short stiff moustache, the rugged but not repellent features, the large yet firm mouth, set in a heavy jaw. The propriety of gesture is perfect, and the modelling of the whole figure is bold and true. What faults there may be are lost in the general excellence, and we do not give ourselves bound to be careful to find them. We understand that in a few days Mr. Ayrton will issue his *lettre de cachet*, and consign this model back to the studio whence it came, but we cannot hope that it will not be suffered to stand there till we are all dead, and that it will soon be brought forth again in bronze or marble. For our part we should like to see Cromwell in his place among the Sovereigns in Westminster-hall for the sake of history as well as for the sake of art.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

970 Whittington, Purdy—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE.

799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1258 Callirhoe, Irwin—Edward Bates & Co.
1391 Canute, Quin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1122 Pericles, Cohill—Parlane & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

1091 Nonpareil, Johnson—Gas Co.

FOR BOSTON.

585 Duiveland, Graves, Farnham & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.

FOR COLOMBO.

472 Sooloo, Howie—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

202 Australian Packet, Kerkhoff—The Captain.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

266 Africa, Ranchhanpt—T. Topen.
582 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

363 Teazer, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mohomed.

NOT FIXED.

540 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
491 Annie Fletcher, Alleyne—M. Nasserwanjee.
943 Ann Millicent, Pack—Edward Bates & Co.
1693 Adelaide, Arcus—Owen & Okell.
435 Blencathra, Doran—The Captain.
1034 City of Foochow, Tait—W. Nicol & Co.
876 Copenhagen, Cowie—Stenhouse & Co.
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